

interstate commerce on or about July 2 and July 14, 1934, by the Shuptrine Co., from Savannah, Ga., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of salicylic acid (13.6 percent), and boric acid (12.2 percent), incorporated in petrolatum colored with fuchsin and scented with orange-flower oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the display carton, retail carton, and an accompanying circular contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of skin troubles such as eczema, tetter, rash, pimples, parasitic skin diseases, ground itch, barber's itch, parasitic itching of eruptions of the scalp, scald head, dandruff, foot itch, scalp diseases, and as a treatment of rash, tetter, eczema, or similar skin eruptions of babies; its effectiveness to destroy every disease germ that it comes in contact with; to bring soothing relief from soreness and itching of pimples and blotches; its effectiveness for itching piles, skin disease on dogs, horses, cats, and other animals; and sorehead on chickens; for sore hands; for aching, sore feet; and relieving soreness and inflammation of bunions.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24078. Adulteration and misbranding of milk of magnesia. U. S. v. 132 Bottles and 66 Bottles of Milk of Magnesia. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33387. Sample nos. 6442-B, 6443-B.)

This case involved a product sold as milk of magnesia, a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and labeled as complying with the pharmacopoeial standard, which was found to contain a smaller proportion of magnesium hydroxide than the pharmacopoeia product.

On September 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 198 bottles of milk of magnesia at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 16, 1934, by the Standard Drug Co., from Newark, N. J., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the test laid down in the pharmacopoeia, in that it contained less than 7 percent of magnesium hydroxide; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that milk of magnesia shall contain not less than 7 percent of magnesium hydroxide.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Milk of Magnesia * * * U. S. P.", indicating that the article conformed to the specifications of the United States Pharmacopoeia for milk of magnesia, was false and misleading.

On October 1, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24079. Misbranding of Dickinson's Enteritis Powder for Poultry. U. S. v. 10 Packages of Dickinson's Enteritis Powder for Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33390. Sample no. 65464-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labels of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On September 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of ten 1-pound packages of Dickinson's Enteritis Powder for Poultry at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 4, 1934, by the Albert Dickinson Co., from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of zinc, calcium, and sodium phenolsulphonates, and catechu.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the carton, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and

fraudulent: "Enteritis Powder * * * for the treatment of intestinal inflammation in chickens * * * in severe cases two to three successive treatments."

On October 11, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24080. Misbranding of Dr. Michael's C. P. Tablets. U. S. v. 72 Large Packages and 70 Small Packages of Dr. Michael's C. P. Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33399. Sample no. 216-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling, and which was further misbranded because the labeling stated that it did not affect the heart, analysis having shown that it contained ingredients which might affect the heart. The labels of the small packages failed to declare the acetanilid present in the article, since the statement was made inconspicuously on the side panel.

On September 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 large packages and 70 small packages of Dr. Michael's C. P. Tablets at Denver, Colo., consigned by the C. P. Co., from Frankfort, Ind., and alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 28, 1934, from the State of Indiana into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of tablets containing acetanilid (2.8 grains per tablet), caffeine (0.3 grain per tablet), sodium bicarbonate, and celery seed.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label "Does Not Affect the Heart" was false and misleading. Misbranding of the product in the small packages was alleged for the further reason that the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained in the article, since the declaration made appeared inconspicuously on the side panel. Misbranding of the product in both sized packages was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Carton, large size) "Rheumatic Fever Pains * * * A Quick and Efficient Emergency Remedy for the relief of Pain, Aches and Painful Menstruation. * * * Directions: Take one tablet. If not relieved in twenty minutes take another tablet, repeating the dose every four to six hours if necessary"; (carton, small size) "Rheumatic Fever Pains * * * quiets the Nerves, tones the Stomach, increases Digestion. For the Quick Relief of Pain, Fever * * * Rheumatism, and Menstrual Cramps. * * * For Permanent Relief take 1 tablet before each meal"; (display cartons) "Increases Digestion, Tones the Stomach, Quiets the Nerves, * * * Rheumatism, Lumbago * * * Fever, Painful Menstruation, LaGrippe and All General Aches and Pains."

On November 9, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24081. Misbranding of Hemo-Liver. U. S. v. 34 Bottles and 191 Bottles of Hemo-Liver. Default decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33426, 33683. Sample nos. 64749-A, 14817-B.)

These cases involved a product, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On September 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 bottles of Hemo-Liver at Chicago, Ill. On October 15, 1934, a libel was filed against 191 bottles of Hemo-Liver at Pittsburgh, Pa. The libel filed in the Western District of Pennsylvania charged that 191 bottles of Hemo-Liver had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 16 and February 19, 1930, by the Hemo-liver Products Co., from Hoboken, N. J., to the Sun Drug Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. The libel filed in the Northern District of Illinois charged that 34 bottles of Hemo-Liver had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 15, 1934, by the Sun Drug Co., from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Chicago, Ill. The article was charged in both libels to be misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.